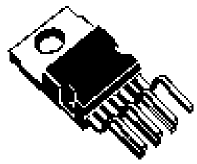
SGS-THOMSON MICROELECTRONICS

L4960

2.5A POWER SWITCHING REGULATOR

- 2.5A OUTPUT CURRENT
- 5.1V TO 40V OPUTPUT VOLTAGE RANGE
- PRECISE (± 2%) ON-CHIP REFERENCE
- HIGH SWITCHING FREQUENCY
- VERY HIGH EFFICIENCY (UP TO 90%)
- VERY FEW EXTERNAL COMPONENTS
- SOFT START
- INTERNAL LIMITING CURRENT
- THERMAL SHUTDOWN



HEPTAWATT

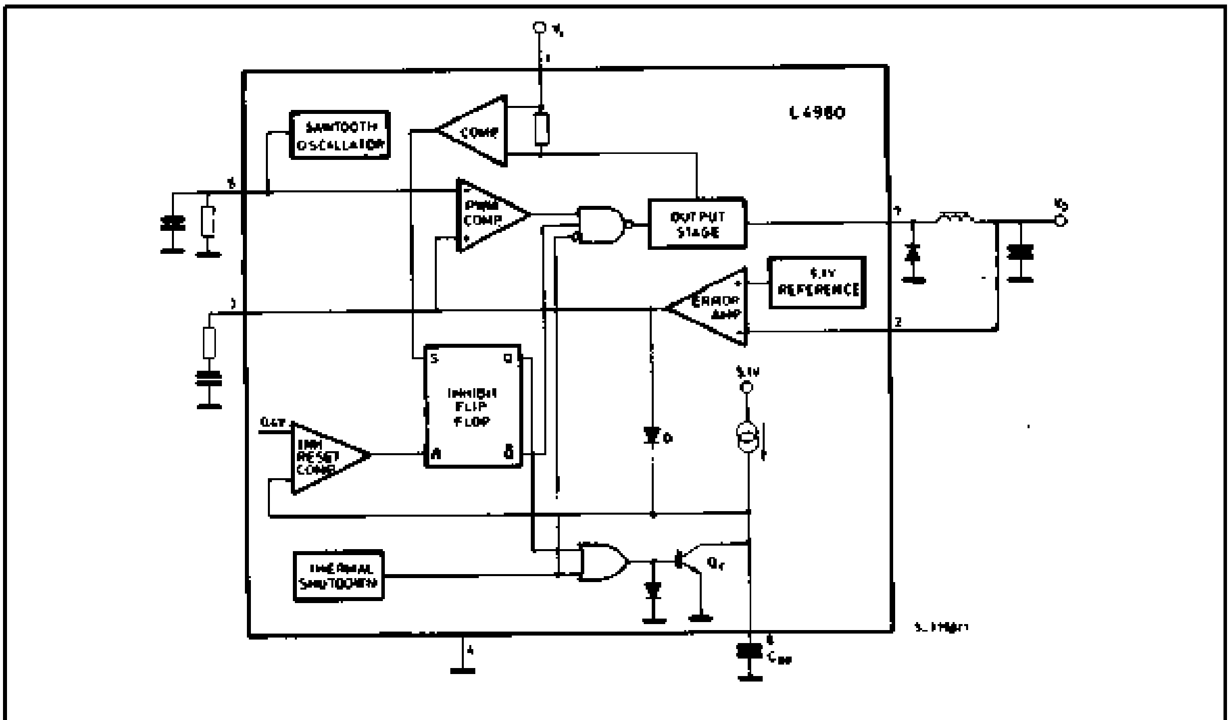
ORDERING NUMBERS: L4960 (Vertical)
L4960H (Horizontal)

DESCRIPTION

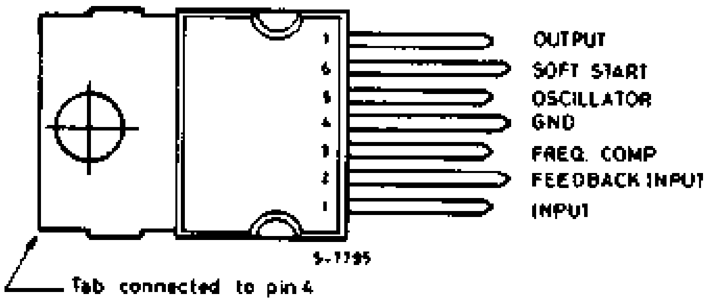
The L4960 is a monolithic power switching regulator delivering 2.5A at a voltage variable from 5V to 40V in step down configuration.
Features of the device include current limiting, soft start, thermal protection and 0 to 100% duty cycle for continuous operation mode.

The L4960 is mounted in a Heptawatt plastic power package and requires very few external components.
Efficient operation at switching frequencies up to 150KHz allows a reduction in the size and cost of external filter components.

BLOCK DIAGRAM



PIN CONNECTION (Top view)



ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
V_1	Input voltage	50	V
V_1 - V_7	Input to output voltage difference	50	V
V_7	Negative output DC voltage	-1	V
	Negative output peak voltage at t = 0.1µs; f = 100KHz	-5	V
V_3, V_6	Voltage at pin 3 and 6	5.5	V
V_2	Voltage at pin 2	7	V
I_3	Pin 3 sink current	1	mA
I_5	Pin 5 source current	20	mA
P_{tot}	Power dissipation at $T_{case} \leq 90°C$	15	W
T_j, T_{stg}	Junction and storage temperature	-40 to 150	°C

PIN FUNCTIONS

N°	NAME	FUNCTION
1	SUPPLY VOLTAGE	Unregulated voltage input. An internal regulator powers the internal logic.
2	FEEDBACK INPUT	The feedback terminal of the regulation loop. The output is connected directly to this terminal for 5.1V operation; it is connected via a divider for higher voltages.
3	FREQUENCY COMPENSATION	A series RC network connected between this terminal and ground determines the regulation loop gain characteristics.
4	GROUND	Common ground terminal.
5	OSCILLATOR	A parallel RC network connected to this terminal determines the switching frequency.
6	SOFT START	Soft start time constant. A capacitor is connected between this terminal and ground to define the soft start time constant. This capacitor also determines the average short circuit output current.
7	OUTPUT	Regulator output.

THERMAL DATA

Symbol	Parameter		Value	Unit
$R_{th\ j\text{-}case}$	Thermal resistance junction-case	max	4	°C/W
$R_{th\ j\text{-}amb}$	Thermal resistance junction-ambient	max	50	°C/W

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Refer to the test circuit, T_j = 25 °C, V_i = 35V, unless otherwise specified)

DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V_o	Output voltage range	V_i = 46V I_o = 1A	V_{ref}		40	V
V_i	Input voltage range	V_o = V_{ref} to 36V I_o = 2.5A	9		46	V
ΔV_o	Line regulation	V_i = 10V to 40V V_o = V_{ref} I_o = 1A		15	50	mV
ΔV_o	Load regulation	V_o = V_{ref} I_o = 0.5A to 2A		10	30	mV
V_{ref}	Internal reference voltage (pin 2)	V_i = 9V to 46V I_o = 1A	5	5.1	5.2	V
$\frac{\Delta V_{ref}}{\Delta T}$	Average temperature coefficient of refer voltage	T_j = 0°C to 125°C I_o = 1A		0.4		mV/°C
V_d	Dropout voltage	I_o = 2A		1.4	3	V
I_{om}	Maximum operating load current	V_i = 9V to 46V V_o = V_{ref} to 36V	2.5			A
I_{7L}	Current limiting threshold (pin 7)	V_i = 9V to 46V V_o = V_{ref} to 36V	3		4.5	A
I_{SH}	Input average current	V_i = 46V; output short-circuit		30	60	mA
η	Efficiency	f = 100KHz; V_o = V_{ref}		75		%
		I_o = 2A; V_o = 12V		85		%
SVR	Supply voltage ripple rejection	ΔV_i = $2V_{rms}$ f_{ripple} = 100Hz V_o = V_{ref} Io = 1A	50	56		dB
f	Switching frequency		85	100	115	KHz
$\frac{\Delta f}{\Delta V_i}$	Voltage stability of switching frequency	V_i = 9V to 46V		0.5		%
$\frac{\Delta f}{\Delta T_j}$	Temperature stability of switching frequency	T_j = 0°C to 125°C		1		%
f_{max}	Maximum operating switching frequency	V_o = V_{ref} I_o = 2A	120	150		KHz
T_{sd}	Thermal shutdown junction temperature			150		°C

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
DC CHARACTERISTICS							
I_{1Q}	Quiescent drain current	100% duty cycle pins 5 and 7 open	V_i = 46V		30	40	mA
		0% duty cycle			15	20	mA
$-I_{7L}$	Output leakage current	0% duty cycle				1	mA
SOFT START							
I_{6SO}	Source current			100	140	180	µA
I_{6SI}	Sink current			50	70	120	µA
ERROR AMPLIFIER							
V_{3H}	High level output voltage	V_2 = 4.7V	I_3 = 100µA	3.5			V
V_{3L}	Low level output voltage	V_2 = 5.3V	I_3 = 100µA			0.5	V
I_{3SI}	Sink output current	V_2 = 5.3V		100	150		µA
$-I_{3SO}$	Source output current	V_2 = 4.7V		100	150		µA
I_2	Input bias current	V_2 = 5.2V			2	10	µA
G_v	DC open loop gain	V_3 = 1V to 3V		46	55		dB
OSCILLATOR							
$-I_5$	Oscillator source current			5			mA

CIRCUIT OPERATION (refer to the block diagram)

The L4960 is a monolithic stepdown switching regulator providing output voltages from 5.1V to 40V and delivering 2.5A.

The regulation loop consists of a sawtooth oscillator, error amplifier, comparator and the output stage. An error signal is produced by comparing the output voltage with a precise 5.1V on-chip reference (zener zap trimmed to ± 2%).

This error signal is then compared with the sawtooth signal to generate the fixed frequency pulse width modulated pulses which drive the output stage.

The gain and frequency stability of the loop can be adjusted by an external RC network connected to pin 3. Closing the loop directly gives an output voltage of 5.1V. Higher voltages are obtained by inserting a voltage divider.

Output overcurrents at switch on are prevented by the soft start function. The error amplifier output is initially clamped by the external capacitor C_{SS} and allowed to rise, linearly, as this capacitor is charged by a constant current source. Output overload protection is provided in the form of a current limiter. The load current is sensed by an internal metal resistor connected to a comparator. When the load current exceeds a preset threshold this comparator sets a flip flop which disables the output stage and discharges the soft start capacitor. A second comparator resets the flip flop when the voltage across the soft start capacitor has fallen to 0.4V.

The output stage is thus re-enabled and the output voltage rises under control of the soft start network. If the overload condition is still present the limiter will trigger again when the threshold current is reached. The average short circuit current is limited to a safe value by the dead time introduced by the soft start network. The thermal overload circuit disables circuit operation when the junction temperature reaches about 150°C and has hysteresis to prevent unstable conditions.

Figure 1. Soft start waveforms

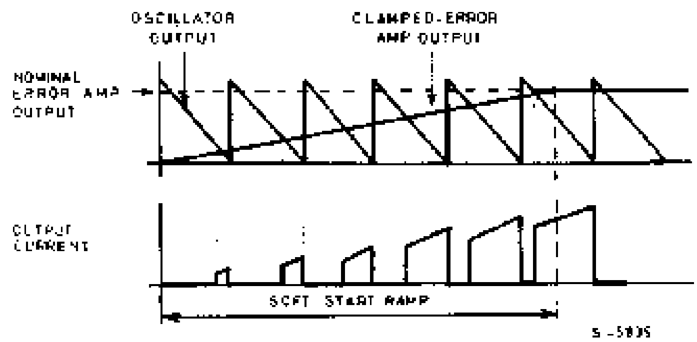


Figure 2. Current limiter waveforms

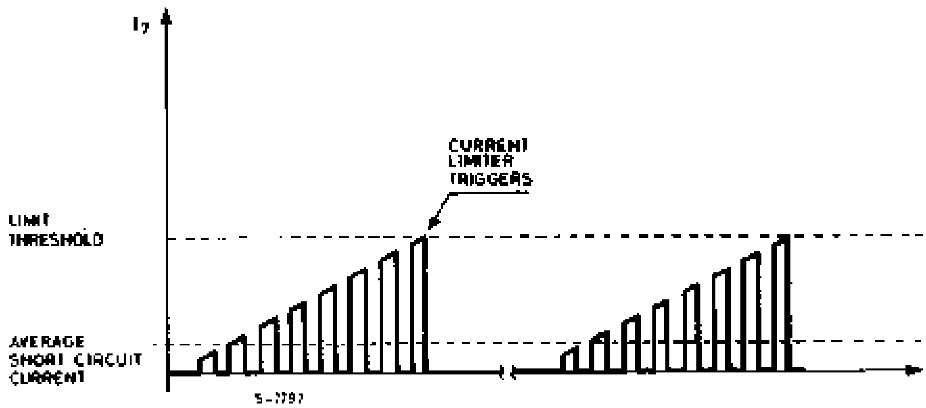
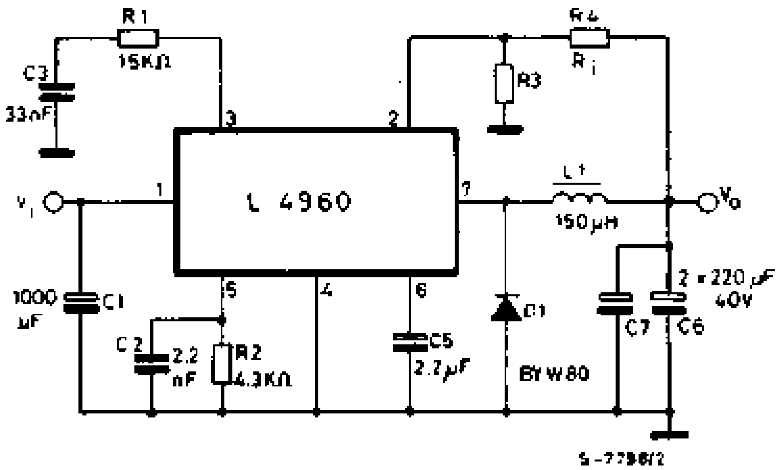


Figure 3. Test and application circuit



C6, C7: EKR (ROE)
L1 = 150µH at 5A (COGEMA 946042)
CORE TYPE: MAGNETICS 58206-A2 MPP
N° TURNS 45, WIRE GAUGE: 0.8mm (20 AWG)

Figure 4. Quiescent drain current vs. supply voltage (0% duty cycle)

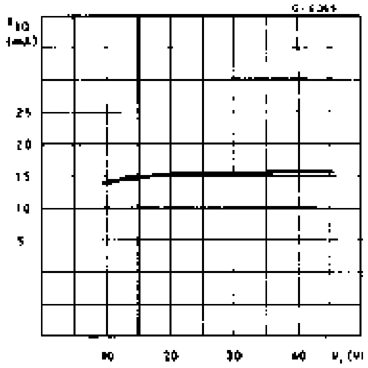


Figure 5. Quiescent drain current vs. supply voltage (100% duty cycle)

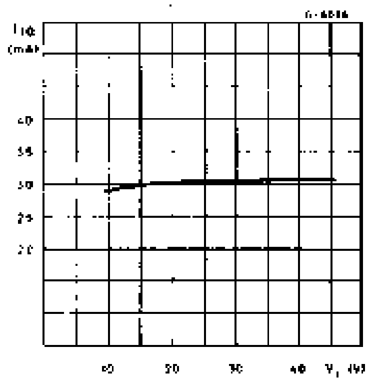


Figure 6. Quiescent drain current vs. junction temperature (0% duty cycle)

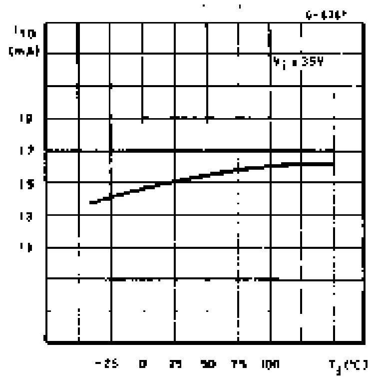


Figure 7. Quiescent drain current vs. junction temperature (100% duty cycle)

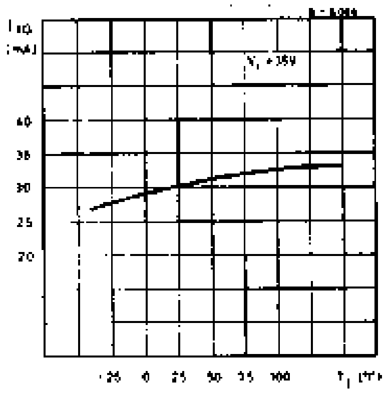


Figure 8. Reference voltage (pin 2) vs. V_i

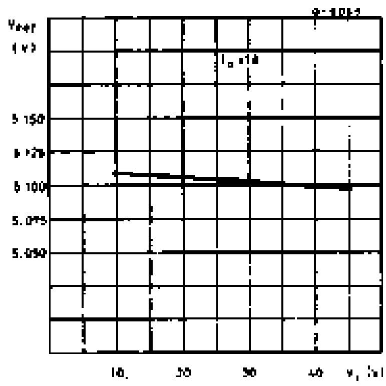


Figure 9. Reference voltage versus junction temperature (pin 2)

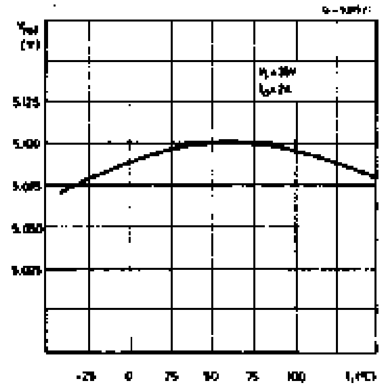


Figure 10. Open loop frequency and phase responde of error amplifier

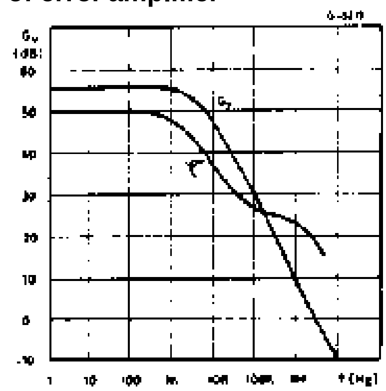


Figure 11. Switching frequency vs. input voltage

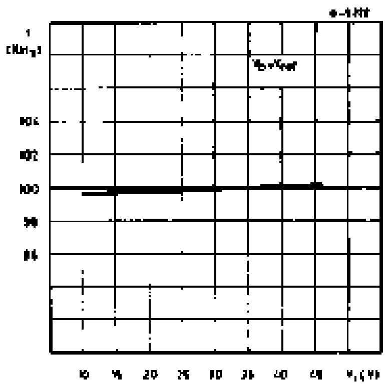


Figure 12. Switching frequency vs. junction temperature

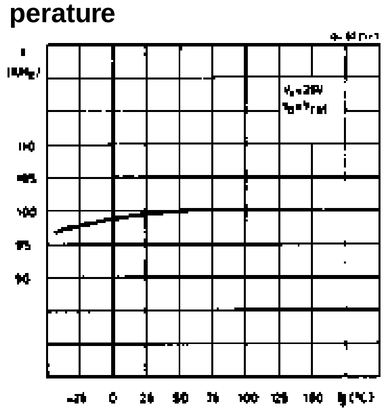


Figure 13. Switching frequency vs. R2 (see test circuit)

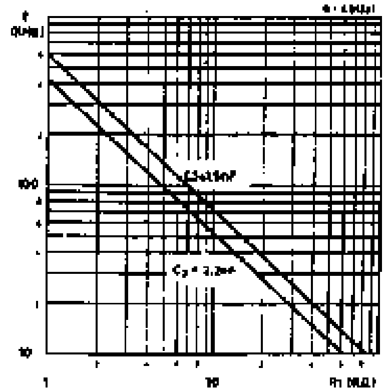


Figure 14. Line transient response

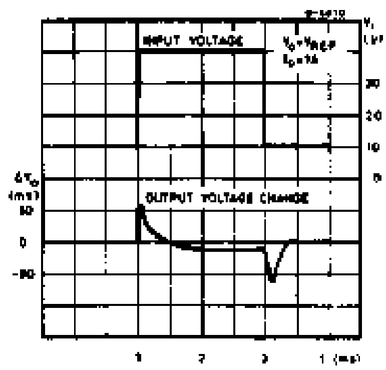


Figure 15. Load transient response

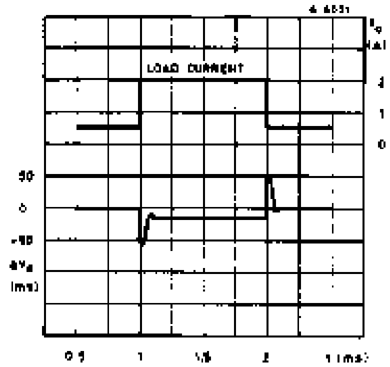


Figure 16. Supply voltage ripple rejection vs. frequency

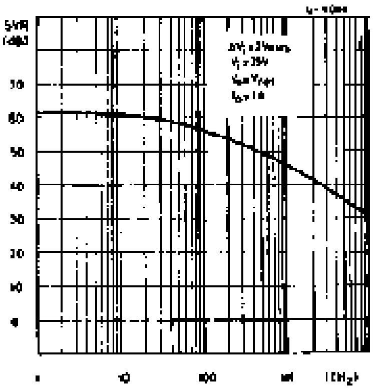


Figure 17. Dropout voltage between pin 1 and pin 7 vs. current at pin 7

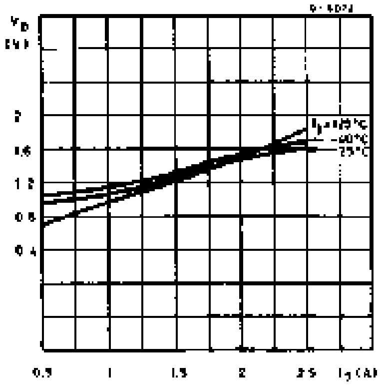


Figure 18. Dropout voltage between pin 1 and 7 vs. junction temperature

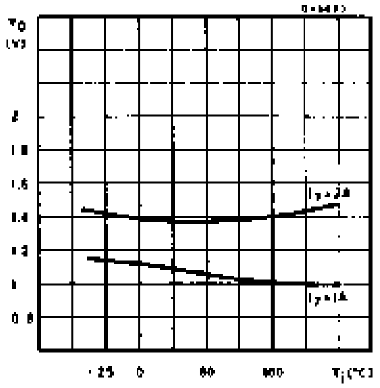


Figure 19. Power dissipation derating curve

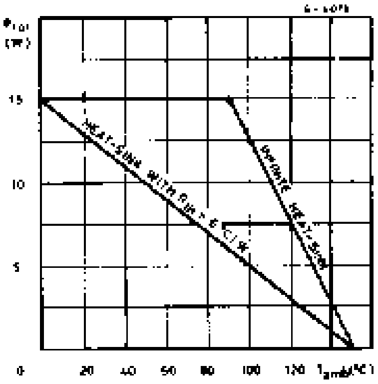


Figure 20. Efficiency vs. output current

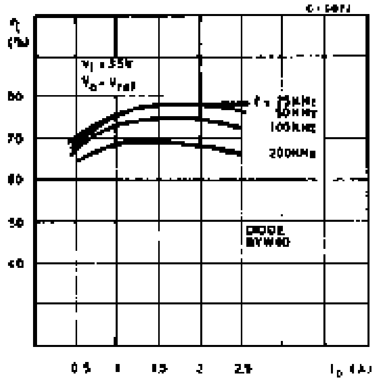


Figure 21. Efficiency vs. output current

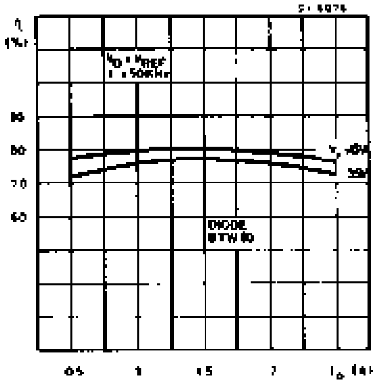


Figure 22. Efficiency vs. output current

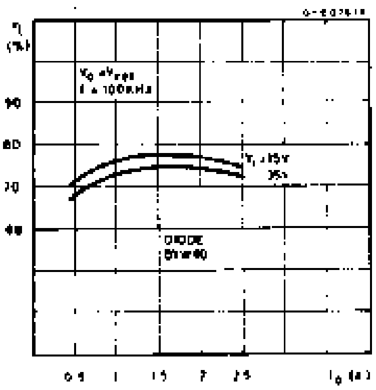
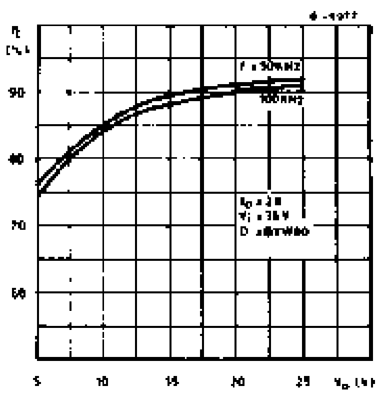


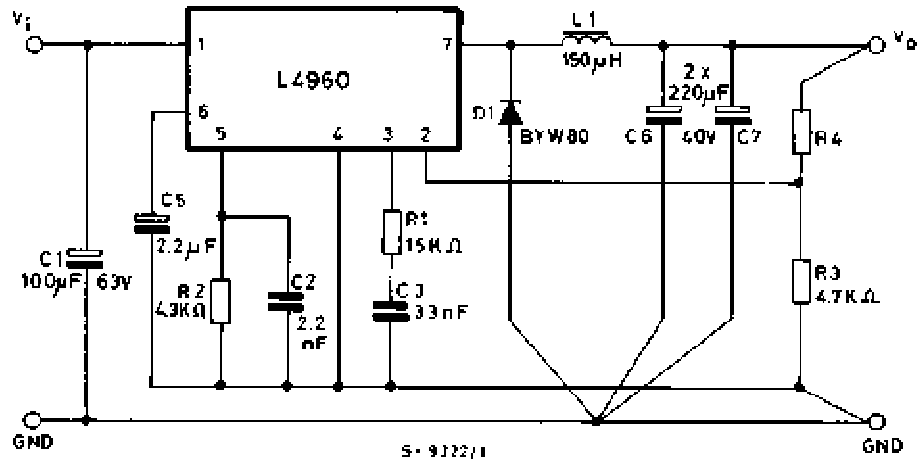
Figure 23. Efficiency vs. output voltage



SGS-THOMSON MICROELECTRONICS

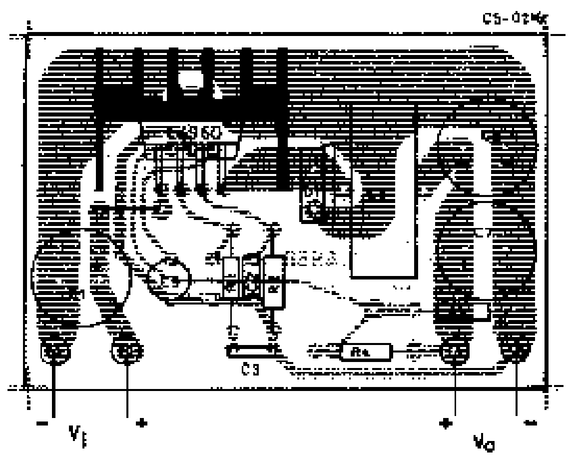
APPLICATION INFORMATION

Figure 24. Typical application circuit



C_1, C_6, C_7: EKR (ROE)
D_1: BYW80 OR 5A SCHOTTKY DIODE
SUGGESTED INDUCTOR: L_1 = 150µH at 5A
CORE TYPE: MAGNETICS 58206 - A2 - MPP
N° TURNS: 45, WIRE GAUGE: 0.8mm (20 AWG), COGEMA 946042
U15/GUP15: N° TURNS: 60, WIRE GAUGE: 0.8mm (20 AWG), AIR GAP: 1mm, COGEMA 969051.

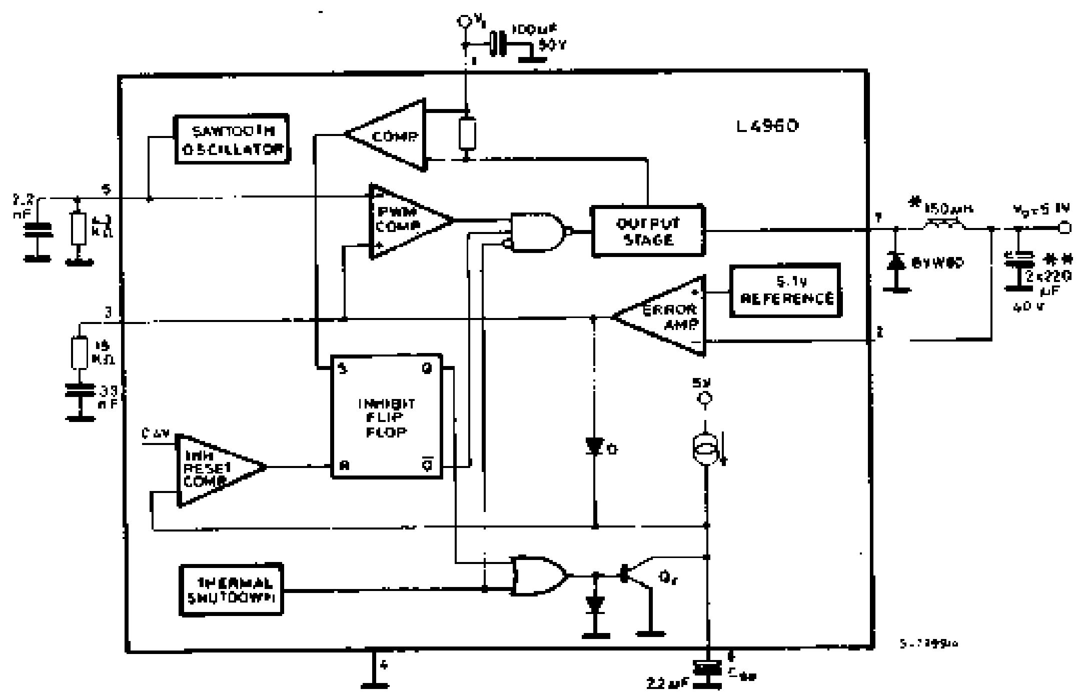
Figure 25. P.C. board and component layout of the Fig. 24 (1 : 1 scale)



Resistor values for standard output voltages		
V_o	R3	R4
12V	4.7KΩ	6.2KΩ
15V	4.7KΩ	9.1KΩ
18V	4.7KΩ	12KΩ
24V	4.7KΩ	18KΩ

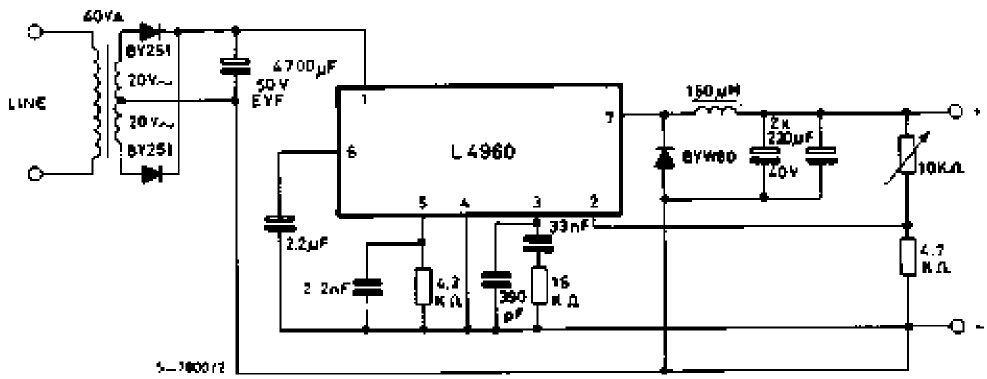
APPLICATION INFORMATION

Figure 26. A minimal 5.1V fixed regulator; Very few component are required



* COGEMA 946042 (TOROID CORE)
969051 (U15 CORE)
** EKR (ROE)

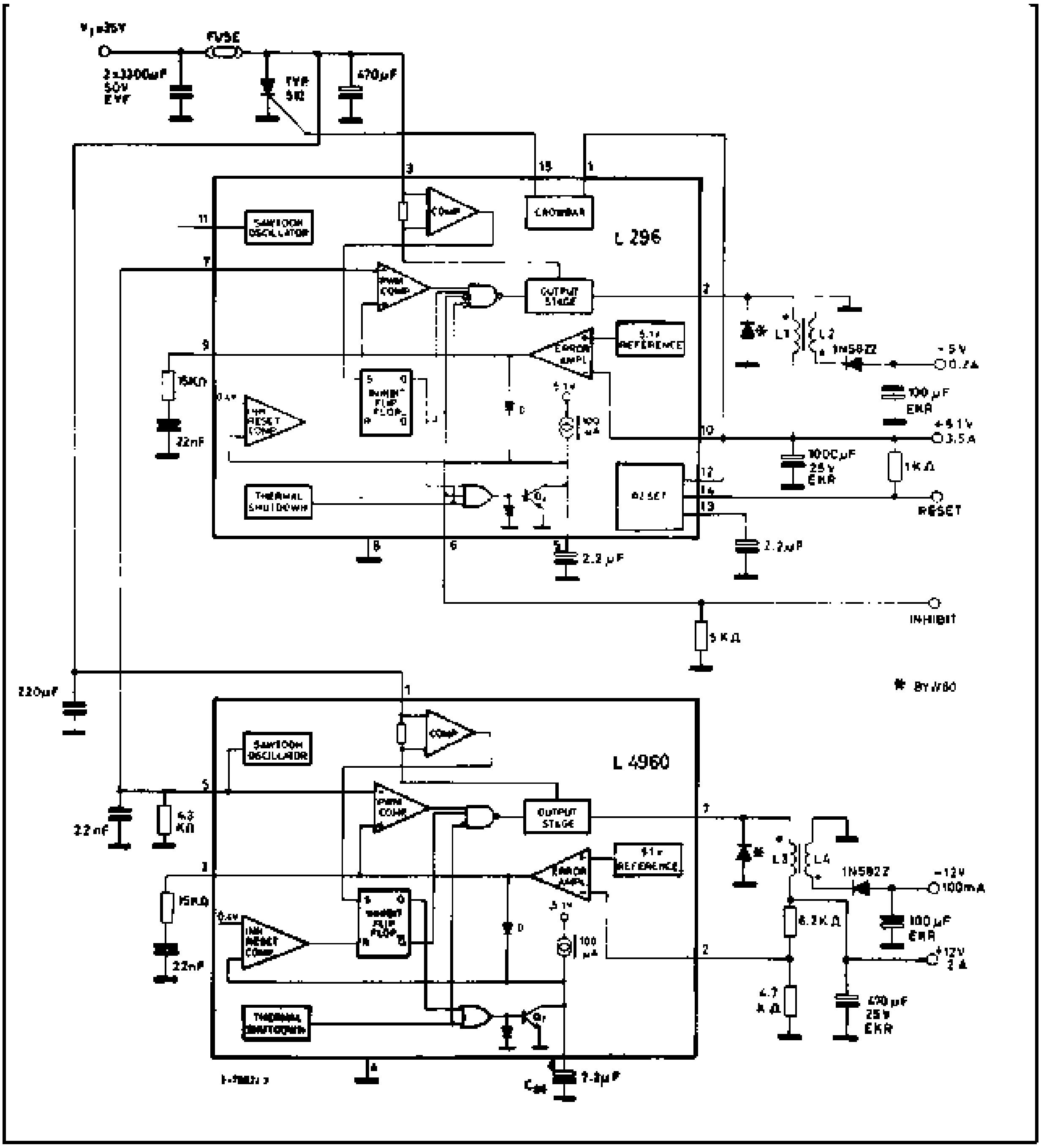
Figure 27. Programmable power supply



V_o = 5.1V to 15V
I_o = 2.5A max
Load regulation (1A to 2A) = 10mV (V_o = 5.1V)

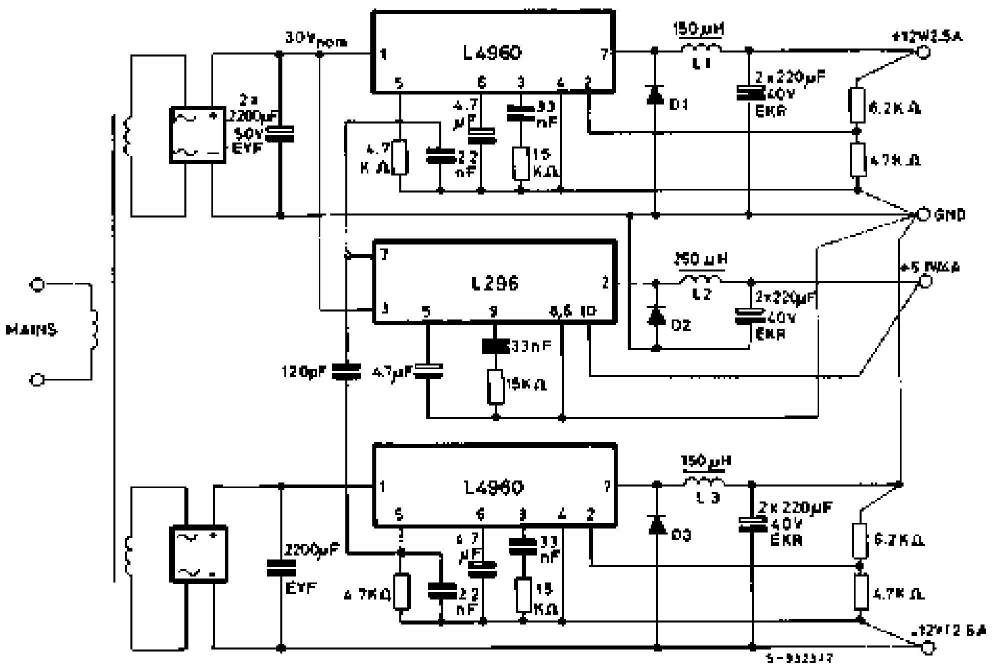
APPLICATION INFORMATION (continued)

Figure 28. Microcomputer supply with + 5.1V, -5V, +12V and -12V outputs



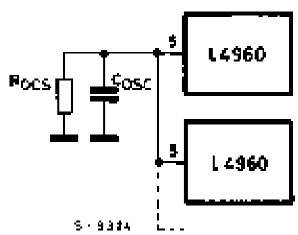
APPLICATION INFORMATION (continued)

Figure 29. DC-DC converter 5.1V/4A, ± 12V/2.5A; a suggestion how to synchronize a negative output



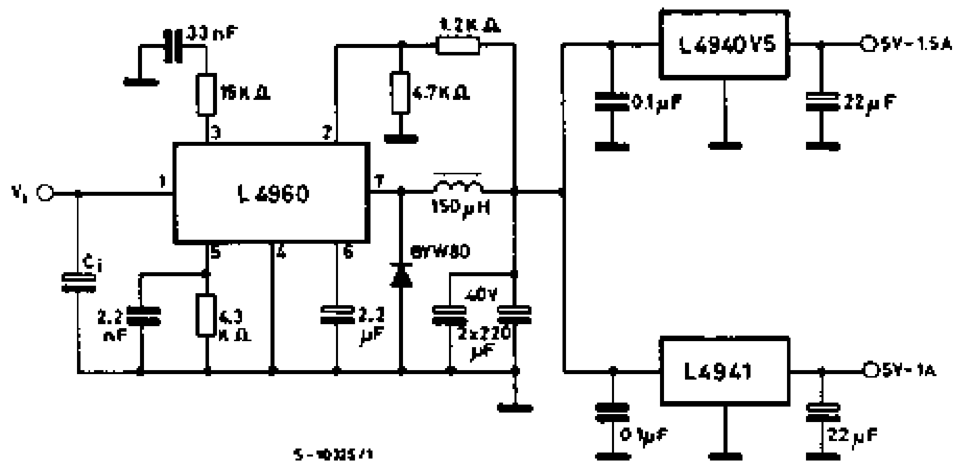
L1, L3 = COGEMA 946042 (969051)
L2 = COGEMA 946044 (946045)
D_1, D_2, D_3 = BYW80

Figure 30. - In multiple supplies several L4960s can be synchronized as shown



APPLICATION INFORMATION (continued)

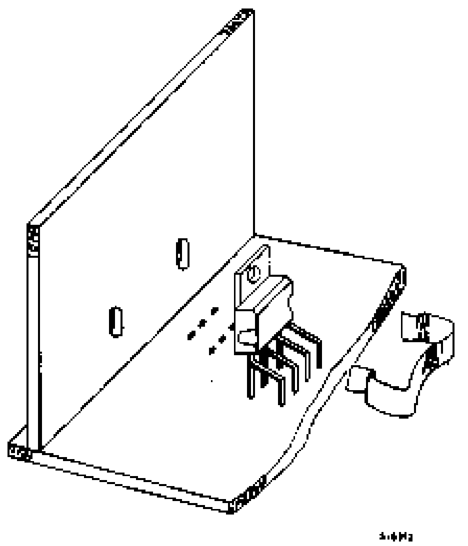
Figure 31. Regulator for distributed supplies



MOUNTING INSTRUCTION

The power dissipated in the circuit must be removed by adding an external heatsink.
Thanks to the Heptawatt package attaching the hetsink is very simple, a screw or a compression spring (clip) being sufficient. Between the heatsink and the package it is better to insert a layer of silicon grease, to optimize the thermal contact, no electrical isolation is needed between the two surfaces.

Figure 32. Mounting example



HEPTAWATT PACKAGE MECHANICAL DATA

DIM.	mm			inch		
	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.
A			4.8			0.189
C			1.37			0.054
D	2.4		2.8	0.094		0.110
D1	1.2		1.35	0.047		0.053
E	0.35		0.55	0.014		0.022
F	0.6		0.8	0.024		0.031
F1			0.9			0.035
G	2.41	2.54	2.67	0.095	0.100	0.105
G1	4.91	5.08	5.21	0.193	0.200	0.205
G2	7.49	7.62	7.8	0.295	0.300	0.307
H2			10.4			0.409
H3	10.05		10.4	0.396		0.409
L		16.97			0.668	
L1		14.92			0.587	
L2		21.54			0.848	
L3		22.62			0.891	
L5	2.6		3	0.102		0.118
L6	15.1		15.8	0.594		0.622
L7	6		6.6	0.236		0.260
M		2.8			0.110	
M1		5.08			0.200	
Dia	3.65		3.85	0.144		0.152

